

PACIFIC WEEKLY

A WESTERN JOURNAL OF FACT AND OPINION

AUGUST 3, 1936

**NAZI POISON IN
CALIFORNIA**

Herbert Resner

**SHELVES OF
REVOLT**

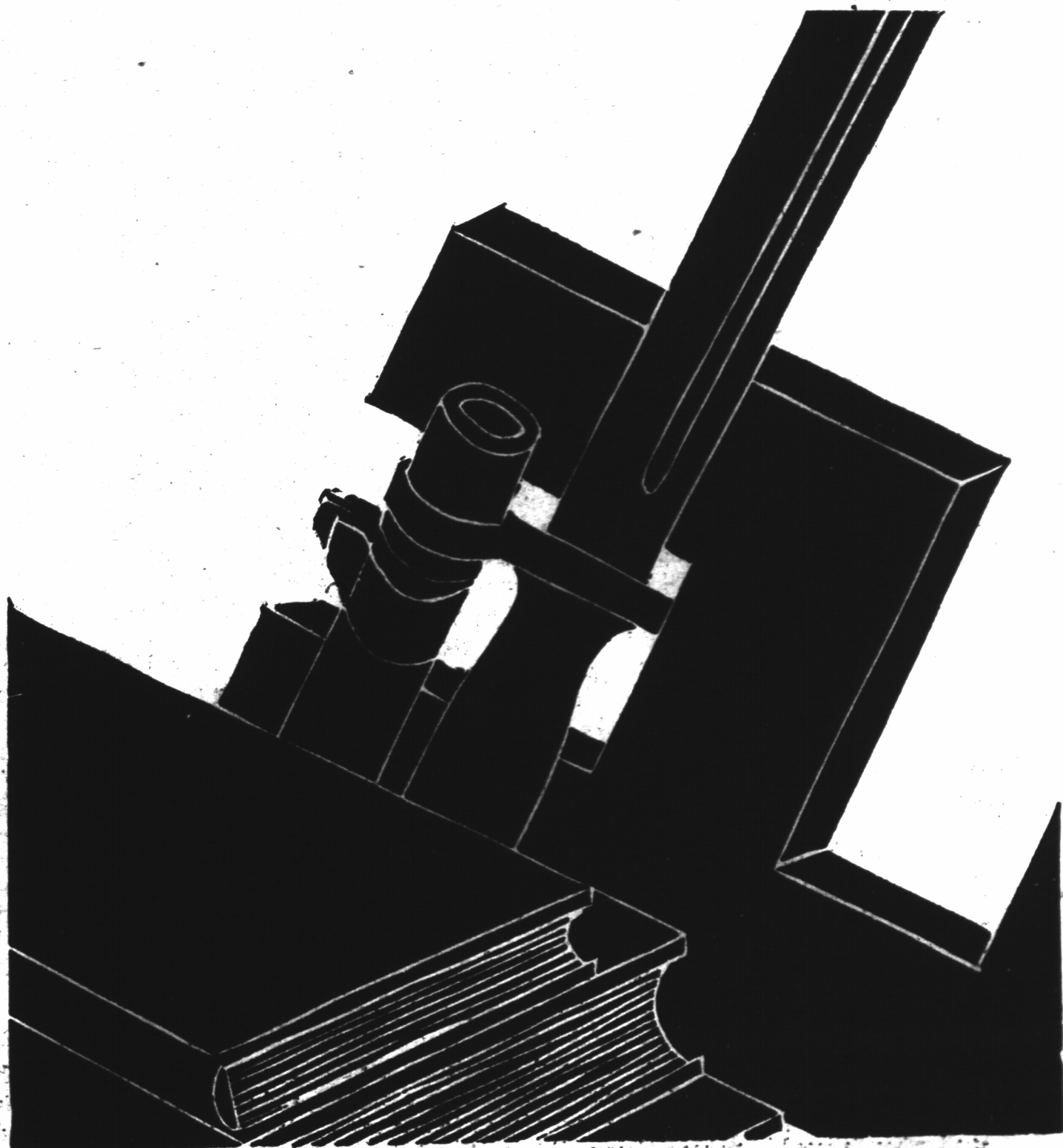
Jay F. Otis

**A LIBERAL
ABANDONS
LIBERTY**

Editorial

NE EXEAT

Hildegard Flanner



\$3 A YEAR

VOL. V NO. 5

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PACIFIC WEEKLY

VOLUME V NUMBER 5

CONTENTS

NOTES AND COMMENTS	66
HELPING ELECT LONDON, by Charlotte Hayes	67
A LIBERAL ABANDONS LIBERTY, Editorial	68
LINCOLN STEFFENS SPEAKING	68
NAZI PROPAGANDA IN CALIFORNIA, by Herbert Resner	70
SHELVES OF REVOLT, by Jay F. Otis	72
NE EXEAT, Poem by Hildegard Flanner	73
LABOR NOTES, by John Bond	74
HOLLYWOOD-WEEK, by Louis Norden	75
THE YEAR BETWEEN, by Barth Carpenter	77
BOOKS	
FILIPINO LIBERTY—FOR WHAT? by Harry Steinmetz	77
IMPERIAL ROME UP TO DATE, by Merle Nance	77
MAKING MEN, by R. A. Kocher	78
UNCONVENTIONAL MEMOIRS, by Virginia Lyon	78
MUTINEER'S HANDBOOK, by Edward Livingston	79
GROUPS IN ACTION	79
CLASSIFIED ADS	79
OUR CONTRIBUTORS	76
CORRESPONDENCE	80
THEY TELL ME, by Ella Winter	80

NOTES AND COMMENT

INCIPIENT vigilantism received a black eye in Salinas last week. A mass meeting of protest was held in the Armory against the formation of the Monterey branch of the Associated Farmers and the new Citizens' Association. Edward Vandeleur, State secretary of the American Federation of Labor, told the farmers that they were "planting the seeds of a young revolution" by joining such organizations. "The workers of this state have had just about as much vigilantism as they can stand," said Vandeleur amidst great applause; and "The industrialists are making more communists in this country every day than the A. F. of L. can stop. The industrialists are the ones who are driving this country to the wall" he said. "The farmers don't seem to understand what is going on." The first thing a vigilante group thinks, said Mr. Vandeleur, is "How long will it take to starve 'em out?" Vandeleur also indulged in some red-baiting but that appeared to be just so much necessary trimming. His important message was to the Citizens' Association.

And the Association got and understood the message, especially when Vandeleur went and laid his charges before Attorney General U. S. Webb, who also received charges from Resettlement Administration Attorney Fred A. Weller that vigilantes aided by local newspapers, were inciting to the burning of the Federal Resettlement camps.

The Citizens' Association is greatly astonished to be so misunderstood by labor. It wishes only to offer its "good offices" when trouble breaks. The Citizens' Association has yet to explain its advocacy of "walking gently with a big stick" and it has yet to explain the necessity for its formation at all, when Salinas Valley has a Grower-Shipper Association, 26 unions, and an Arbitration Board for the lettuce industry—the only such Arbitration Board in any California county. Why just here the need for two more employers' organizations?



OF GRAVE concern is the campaign of intimidation now being conducted throughout California against the circulation of petitions for the repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law. On July 17th, 1936, the *Riverside Press*, in a red-baiting editorial, called attention, in bold-face type, to the fact that "among the signatures to the petition circulated in Riverside County were those of a prominent man on the Federal pay-roll in Riverside and another on the *Riverside City* pay-roll." Local politicians were quick to fall in line. Irwin Hayden, a candidate for the assembly in Riverside County, in "*Hayden's Weekly Paper*," a mimeographed campaign sheet, took up the issue and proceeded to name the two individuals in question: Eubanks Carsner, of the Citrus Experiment Station, and Charles F. Woods, Riverside City Librarian. If any attempt whatever is made to "get" the jobs of these men, a state-wide campaign should be immediately organized to protect the right of a citizen to express his opinion as a voter. For county clerks to give out the names and addresses of those who have signed an initiative measure is, in effect, a violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of our election laws. The principle of the secret ballot should be extended so as to safeguard the signers of initiative measures and to encourage the free expression of political opinion.

Mr. Roy M. Pike of the Associated Farmers has also in San Francisco been calling on people and telling them that surely they wouldn't want to see this nice handy law off the statute books. That, however, of course, is only social pressure.

BIG BUSINESS has stated its "social security" program. Its spokesman was Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank. Mr. Aldrich proposed that the Roosevelt contributing old-age pension plan be scrapped, and that only the needy aged be cared for, through grants to the states to be financed by a tax on all incomes above \$500.

He recommended dropping the federal government's "coercive" unemployment insurance, also suggesting that the states adopt a system of unemployment insurance to be financed with equal contributions from employers and workers.

Mr. Aldrich's plan is the one to be followed by the Republican party in the campaign. The program is to be financed largely by taxes on those whom it should help. The fact that these people are unable to pay for social security does not appear to occur to Mr. Aldrich and his fellow Liberty Leaguers. They do not recognize that social security should be a charge on industry; that reserves should be laid aside for men as well as machines.

The answer of all progressive forces is to rally behind and secure the passage of the Frazier-Lundeen Workers Social Insurance Bill.

WITH the passage of the Philippine Independence Act, a measure so economically selfish as to guarantee the economic and political collapse of the islands, and the drafting of a fine democratic but too centralized constitution, (a document more fitting for a predominantly middle class country) the Philippine Islands have sprung into public attention.

In this issue will be found a review of the latest book on Philippine prospects. Three aspects of the situation emerge as important.

1. The fallacy of imperialism. Spain's imperialism was too lazy to despoil the islands, and that of the U. S. has been too confused to exploit seriously, but even benevolent imperialism as settling the destiny of a people is inept and tragic. The Republicans took the islands for Wall Street, and the Democrats are cutting them adrift for the "farmer," i. e., cottonseed crushers and such. The Philippines has been a political football.

2. The humane separation would entail a partial protectorate status such as would guarantee neutrality, and England and France would find it advantageous to underwrite the U. S. and a fairer and more gradual quota and tariff application would permit the islands to win more self-sufficiency through diversification.

3. The rise of "class consciousness" promises some change. If the Malay takes to communism, the death of imperialism is assured.

HELPING ELECT LANDON

Topeka, Kansas, July 24th

YESTERDAY an ominously quiet crowd of eighty odd thousand stood under the light atop the Kansas Capitol dome and heard Governor Alf M. Landon accept the Republican nomination for President.

In the afternoon, there was a Notification parade: two hours of sweating national guardsmen, dusty clowns, careening surreys, rodeo cowboys, and eighty-five separate bands. The Middle-westerners who lined the streets and roofs had seen no such parade since the Boys came home from War. Then as now, the town was in carnival mood; but in 1919, men marched between banks of shouting, serpentine throwing, peace-mad people, Yesterday, they tramped between masses who clutched their carnival horns and sunflower hats in deadly silence.

Twenty acres of Capitol grounds and Topeka's main street fluttered with flags to the tune of ten thousand dollars collected through the Chamber of Commerce. Multiple drinking fountains were attached to all downtown fire plugs and the Topeka water department, already divested of \$163,000 of its yearly budget by mismanagement of funds, refreshed Republicans throughout the day.

At night, under the glare of searchlights and into microphones, Governor Landon promised to free the spirit of American Enterprise, curtail governmental expenditure, liberate the farmers from regimentation, and "restore the Government to an efficient as well as Constitutional basis."

Speaking of Labor, he vowed: "I firmly believe that Labor has the right to organize . . . employees have the right to join any type of union they prefer . . . employees are to be free from interference from any source which means to me entire freedom from coercion or intimidation by the employer, any fellow employee, or any other person! . . . The government must maintain itself (solely) in the position of an umpire."

Today, in the office of the Kansas Labor Commission, State Labor Commissioner Blakely, Assistant Commissioner Brady, and Louis McGrew, editor of the *Labor World* of Pittsburg, Pa., organized the Western Farmers' and Laborers' Conference.

Twin of the Eastern group headed by Baron P. and Frank Cattell, financiers of a long line of financiers, the Western

Farmers' and Laborers' Conference promises an "American Deal" to Labor. Its thinly disguised purposes are: (1) to attack the Non-Partisan Labor League of George L. Berry and nullify the activities of John L. Lewis; (2) to eradicate "Communism"; and (3) to elect Landon.

While Labor Commissioner Blakely is secretary-treasurer, Roy A. Brady, his assistant, is chairman of this newly formed group. Member of the Kansas Allied Workers, former organizer of the A. F. of L., and member of the Farmer-Laborer Union of Kansas, Brady promises seventy-two hundred of the latter group for membership in the Conference. The Farmer-Laborer Union remains unaffiliated with its national party; Brady has already dissolved group animosities within the Union by engineering the election of a Townsend supporter to its chairmanship and a member of the Bakers' Union, representative of allied crafts, as its secretary-treasurer. Brady not only organized the Kansas miners, but rode into public office two years ago when Governor Landon broke the mine strikes at Pittsburg with state militia.

The Western Farmers' and Laborers' Conference will rally at Topeka, August 12th. Ora Bly Ash, of Long Beach, California, president of the Working Girls' Republican League, has wired her agreement to be the principal speaker. It is she who states to the Associated Press: "WE ARE HEADED RIGHT TOWARDS THAT RED FLAG, SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM . . . which waves over the White House and which I have noted in California." It is she who speaks for the Working Girls in endorsing Governor Landon "100 per cent" because he is "100 per cent American and 100 per cent for Labor!"

Financing the Western Conference is no problem. No dues are paid, but the Working Girls contribute via card parties, sales, and voluntary subscriptions. "And the Liberty League," whispers Mr. McGrew, "is with us 100 per cent. Of course this isn't for the members of the Conference to know, but I saw Jouett Shouse before I came West and I've got his check to start our work with!"

CHARLOTTE HAYES

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A LIBERAL ABANDONS LIBERTY

LAST WEEK Chester H. Rowell, editor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, Hoover liberal, and a Regent of the University of California, forsook the golden mean way of the liberal and took a side. He came down plonk for fascism in an editorial headed "FASCISM IN SPAIN LESS EVIL!" (July 23rd). Other liberals have been outraged by the editorial, but they should not be. Mr. Rowell has made it plain time and again that as between private property rights and collectivism, he preferred the rights of private property. His present stand is a logical outcome of his refusal, some time ago, to endorse the California Congress Against War and Fascism. He gave as his reason then that that organization was not also against communism; his real reason, it becomes apparent now, was that the congress was against fascism.

A number of statements in Mr. Rowell's editorial were incorrect. "Fascism may make libraries useless but it does not burn them" . . . Has Mr. Rowell never heard of the public burning of books in Berlin, and has he ever heard of such burnings in Soviet Russia? "Fascism leaves the race physically intact. Its purges . . . are directed not against a class, but against opinions." Can Mr. Rowell give evidence in Soviet Russia today, of such hideous tortures as are carried on in German prison camps, in underground caves in Cuba, in Yugo-Slavia, where Louis Adamic describes tortures too dreadful to bear reading about, of mass sterilization—all of them directed against the working class and its sympathizers? "Fascism does not murder the laboring class" says Mr. Rowell. Doesn't he read in his own newspaper of the daily executions in Nazi Germany of members of the working class, and their sympathizers, the grisly "suicides," and shootings? "Massacre at the top is an unpardonable crime," according to Mr. Rowell. The "top" in Russia, represented by people who lived in 33 rooms while 28 servants were kept in one basement hole! Is this the "educated leadership," the "selected blood" this editor approves of?

It is really astonishing to hear Mr. Rowell say the things he says about the Soviet regime; he betrays a lack of knowledge of the most elementary facts about that country, and sounds as if he'd read nothing but his rival Hearst.

But it is not these false statements alone that are so astonishing. It is the turning of an American who has preached liberty and democracy in his column times out of number, against a democratically elected majority in another country, his approval of an illegal violent minority coup to overthrow that majority government. It doesn't matter that the army rebels are fascist and the ballot-elected government of Spain radical; it does matter that a man who should be a leader in his community, who has the responsibility of demonstrating in the news where liberty lies and where it is being abandoned, can deliberately cry for the overthrow of that liberty and popularly-elected government by an armed minority financed by men who have run away from their own country. Mr. Rowell must face the implications of the position he has taken toward Spain: it means that he would be for the overthrow of any democratically-elected majority in America also if he didn't like its complexion, (if for instance it were not for private property), and would approve of the very tyranny and suppression he professes to abhor. He cannot have it both ways. He cannot be both for democracy and liberty, and for property. He must face the fact of today—that property, in defending its privileges, will extinguish democracy and liberty without a qualm.

LINCOLN STEFFENS SPEAKING--



LANDON made a great speech, but Knox will do the speaking for us Republicans hereafter.

RED NEWS seem to make the yellow news weak and unprofitable.

TO ADD to our troubles, just when they were a-plenty, there had to be a mass Mooney meeting! Me and Merriam could spoil that if we weren't Republicans and had a spark of audacity or a trace of humour.

JUDGING by the men and forces against it, the Single tax must be a good thing. Let's try it one of these days, straight. Or, shall we just stick to the way of Spain, France and uneducated Russia? The tried and true way!

GO A LITTLE easy on vanity. It is not fatal and so to regard it is misleading. It fooled a lot of people on Hitler. His vanity and braggadocio were so blatant that correspondents and peoples reported in a convincing whisper that he was not dangerous; no Napoleon, no Caesar, no Mussolini there. Impossible. But, when you stop to think back a bit, weren't Caesar, Napoleon, Mussolini impossible in the same way? Caesar allowed himself to be worshipped as a god. Lenin alone kept his feet flat on the ground. Remember the story of the reporter who was kept waiting for two hours and then saw Lenin saying good bye to a peasant from whom he explained he had been extracting information, opinions and wisdom.

GIRLS and boys riding together armed in camions into battle and stopping a moment to prink up for photographers, indicates that the people are in the Spanish civil war on the radical government side. The children at home in the towns are attending to the Nazis. And the correspondents—"our own correspondents"—noticing these facts are in despair. They report the army defeated temporarily.

THE RED French Government is defending its shipment of air ships and bombs to help the Spanish Reds' government. The French Senate objects. They must see, both sides, that France may need help some day pretty soon, possibly from Spain. The Revolution is drawing the lines of the next war, now, before war is declared.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW at eighty expresses his contempt for governments, statesmen and our civilization by declaring that there will be no war. He must mean that there will be only revolutions, beginning when he was 79. The wag!

THE EX-KING of Spain, Alfonso, is rather convincing in his Declaration of Innocence in the Spanish revolution and civil war. He wants peace, order. That's what France wants too, sending bombs and airplanes to her red neighbor. Peace, world peace, will come that way. Soviet Russia has some hundred and eighty nations living together in amity. Maybe revolutions, not war, end war.

THOSE Kansas newspaper chaps are lucky; they have a presidential prospect to play around with. Landon is really

theirs, you know; Hearst has a look in too, but Hearst has got to look out. Those *Kansas City Star* editors and their associates are ruthless and pretty wise. Ole Bill White is one of them.

IT CERTAINLY begins to look as if Father Coughlin, Townsend, Lemke and our depression demagogues would blow themselves up as plutogogues before this campaign is over and done with. Read their platforms.

MEANWHILE, in making bets or predictions, keep one shrewd eye on the strikes, steel and others, which are preparing a tremendous ground swell that may swamp everything. The class struggle doesn't exist, of course, but our non-existing classes may appear this summer, in this country as in Europe. It is acute in Spain and France; recognizable by the most classless of our classless societies. The utterly impossible has arrived there in the shape of war, which can be seen, felt and heard by anyone, including the most educated.

CHESTER H. ROWELL, the editorial leader writer of the *San Francisco Chronicle*, has come to a decision, a realistic, long pondered choice: to go and to lead the conservatives the Fascist way. No reason is necessary; causes determined in this case, but the reason Mr. Rowell gave is the historic reason of the Germans. As between Fascism and Communism, two evils, Fascism is the lesser. Fascism is a temporary, Communism is a permanent solution. And that's true. Fascism, once chosen, is a final direction, but Fascism has to resolve the social and economic conflict and that seems impossible. Neither Hitler nor Mussolini have approached THAT end and their theorists have not even glimpsed it. All they have accomplished is to start their countries off in a direction along which they can go deeper. Judging by the experimental method, Fascism is a failure in that it has not in Italy or Germany defeated poverty, graft, ignorance or war. Communism has these evils under control and is driving happily toward their mastery. Mr. and Mrs. Webb pretty nearly proved that to the English of Rowell's chosen class. But never mind, Rowell represents the *Chronicle* and the people out west here who read the *Chronicle* and feel that that is their paper, and he may have sensed that they cared more for their possessions. At any rate any student of economic history could see that Chester Rowell and the editorial mind of that conservative paper was hesitating whether to take the way of reasonable, scientific, evolutionary experimentation, following Soviet Russia, or the way of force-and-violence, following the last desperate stand of Hitler's Germany. The decision is made, the historical, inevitable, class decision, which makes our position clear, removes the doubt and brings the open-liberal mind to a conclusion, down on one side of the fence the good people have been perched upon so long.

It's a local consequence, I think, of the revolution in Spain, with France facing the same way. The war line is forming too, and it looks like that old class line to Chester Rowell and to me, for example. Anyway it's all a sign of the times. A subordinate journalistic question not yet answered is will the conservative papers tell the conservatives lies or the truth, lead them blissfully blind or intelligently open-eyed. I think I can answer that question, but let's let the newspapers do it themselves.

A COUPLE of newspaper men, on the job, employed by big papers who have a policy in this growing historical crisis—these two, a novelist, a playwright, a poet and several others were in here the other day when we got to talking about the

revolution going on in Spain and in France. The conversation was very interesting. We were concerned personally in the news. We were aware that it touched us, as it did everybody; not only those alien Spanish and French people—but all of us. We were not yet in the fight but the struggle was coming to us. And yet we were trying to be objective. The newspapermen had the worst of it. They could see the sense of the radical, historical interpreters of the news, but you could see that they realized the uselessness to them professionally of the interpretations they evidently accepted. The novelist and the poet could take it, but the reporters didn't see what to do with the light. They could not write, they could not print it, interesting and important as it was. It raised on a large scale a question I had to solve on a small scale in my day: what do you do with a truth your public and your editors and publishers are not ready for? My answer then was to give up sincerity and not write the truth as I saw it. I saw, for instance, long before I could say so, that business men, not politicians were the principals in corruption; the politicians were mere agents. You can say that now. The politicians know it and the businessmen begin to see it. I showed in my writings that one could know, and not write that. One could act right knowingly. That is to say, as I expressed it, "you can do wrong, if you know it." But you can't get anywhere by refusing to see a truth because you cannot write it. The novelist and the poet can ease the truth out, but the newspapermen have to suppress it. Never mind, I say, see it all. Don't be cynical. Just wait and believe me, if the reporter sees and understands he can wait for current history to develop the date for publication. It will soon be here. In brief, wait for the date, knowing that history cannot be stayed.

NOW THAT Upton Sinclair is out of politics and back at the writing game, he is definite, clear, aimable and perfectly charming. He is so especially in politics. He can see and he can write that a lot of his successors in demagoguery are demagogues, and smile. He couldn't do that when he thought he had to deal with and get along with them. Upton now is a fast train back on the track again, and I want to get a ticket on his run, a season ticket. But those epics, you know, his epics were and they are still in need of a leader who wants what they want. My advice to them—a typical liberal's counsel—is to want more. Upton can do, and do very well, with less, but the rank and file can't.

THE REACTIONARY press has had a hard time editing the news from Spain and France to get it fit to read of a morning by our reactionary readers. As it pours in over the wires, you can see that the reporters over there have done all they can with the facts, and still the news is "bad." The property-owners felt it against them. Our news-editors couldn't help that. Mr. Hearst could not have his way. The Government won some battles and even von Wiegand could not prevent it. You could see the arch reporter sweat and do the best he could, but he can see and he can hear and history was against him; and against us. The Nazis can't deal with all those peasants and organized and unorganized workers; not even the soldiers can. Pity the poor reporters and generals and editors; in a time like this.

TWO BOYS, twenty years old each, dodged around the guards and walked or climbed across the Golden Gate bridge, over and back, last week. Their names are Archie C. Erickson and Frank M. Brown. Now let's see them THINK AND SAY something dangerous.

NAZI PROPAGANDA IN CALIFORNIA

HERBERT RESNER

PROMINENT in disseminating fascist doctrine in America is William Dudley Pelley founder and leader of the ill fated Silver Shirts. Although Pelley was indicted for fraud in North Carolina and convicted, his sentence was suspended on his promise to behave himself. He is now offering to run for President on the Christian Party platform. The last Pelley handout to reach California was Pelley's *Weekly* for February of this year, which appeared in Fresno in quantities several weeks ago. Although published in Asheville, N. C., the papers bore a rubber stamped "Address P. O. Box 2088, Hollywood, California." It contains the regular combination of Pelley's religious mysticism, attacks on communists and "Russocrats" (New Dealers included), Jews, and various liberal forces. It promises that the Christian Party will cure our economic ills. The promises are the same kind of incoherent, illogical statements that were made by the Nazis.

Here are some of Pelley's proposals. "I PROPOSE to de-franchise the Jew by Constitutional amendment, to make it impossible for a Jew to own property in the United States." "I PROPOSE the complete repeal of the despotic and autocratic Banking Act of 1935, the restoration of the banker's individualistic functions of 1929, and control of the Federal Reserve system by the bankers themselves, absolutely devoid of all political dominance." "I PROPOSE the highest possible protective tariff for American industry. I propose bank-credit, bank-check currency for the American people as opposed to the excesses of currency inflation." "I PROPOSE the sternest of inquiries into the causes and promotion of the 1929 Depression and the public exposure and punishment of any individuals who may have been instrumental in projecting it for purposes of private or racial gain."

Other Pelley propaganda is contained in the anonymous bundle. This is mainly in support of the Christian Party, offering the choice between "Christ or Chaos!", and proclaiming, "Down with the Reds! Out with the Jews!", "The Platform of the Fighting Christians." These "bulletins" bear Pelley's postoffice box number at Asheville as a mailing address, but were printed in Detroit the latter part of last year. This is significant in view of the Black Legion expose. Interesting in the Pelley bulletin is the statement, "CHRISTIANS, UNITE! You have nothing to lose but your Jewish shackles!" Pelley has apparently been impressed by the eloquence of the Communist Manifesto. Running on the Christian Party platform with Pelley is a Californian named Kemp. So far the Christian Party has gained little headway.

Contained in the bundle are copies of the *National American*, official organ of the American National Labor Party. This paper is published by the Zenger Press at 305 East 46th Street, New York, and carries the statement, "The American National Labor Party is dedicated to the realization of these ideals: The United States of America—one nation and one people—racially pure; economically secure; socially just; and politically unified." This party is composed of German Americans, and the paper is owned by them. The party and paper follow the regular Nazi pattern, with attacks on Jews, com-

munists, and new dealers. The paper says that "There IS a Jewish Plot Against All Nations!" and then proclaims that it wants "A Golden Rule Instead of a Rule of Gold." This party is the "Only True Nationalist Organization in the United States," thus following the technique of the National Socialists in Germany.

Significant is a front page story detailing with approval the War Department's program for dealing with civil disturbances. Last Fall, it may be remembered, the War Department issued a Manual for Domestic Disturbances, in which it was recommended that blank cartridges should not be used against mobs, "nor should volleys be fired over the heads of a mob." While the War Department hastily disclaimed political reasons for issuing the manual and withdrew it from public circulation, the *National American* says "The length and detail of these regulations which would employ the American Legion in crushing a revolt, emanating from the War Department at this time have profound significance in view of the gaining momentum of Communism in the United States." The fascist American National Labor Party is quick to appreciate tactics which are common to Nazi activity. And yet the paper declares that "the Communist and radical movement is intent upon victory by violence!"

Recently distributed in California (every member of the recent Dental Congress in San Francisco got one) are copies of the April, 1936 *American Gentile*, the most rabidly anti-semitic paper in America. Published in Chicago by The Right Cause Publishing Co. this paper is violent and abusive in its attacks upon the Jews. It says that it is a "Semi-monthly



publication for the defense of Traditional American Gentile Culture and Civilization against the Powerful and Highly Organized non-Gentile Subversive Minority having its criminal expression in a militant anti-American alliance of International Capitalism, Communism, Socialism and destructive Liberalism." This is also in line with the Nazi practice of lumping together Jews, communists and capitalists, until all but the latter have been suppressed. The importance and danger of this fascist practice cannot be minimized. The *American Gentile* contains statements like "KEEP ROOSEVELT AND HIS JEWS AWAY FROM WASHINGTON," "ELIMINATE THE JEW FROM OUR NATIONAL LIFE!", "VOTE AND BUY GENTILE." The Jews are declared to be responsible for the invasion of Ethiopia, the presidential boom of Borah who is therefore assailed, and the New Deal!

Praised and quoted from in the columns of the *American Gentile* is "Our Great and Fearless American Patriotic Commentator R. E. Edmondson," whose anti-Jewish, anti-communist, anti-New Deal activities were exposed by John L. Spivak in his "Plotting the American Pogroms" series in the *New Masses* last year. Edmondson's broadsides are also part of the fascist propaganda recently distributed in California. Most popular of the Edmondson handouts is the "U. S. INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT" bulletin which purports to demonstrate that the "Personal" ROOSEVELT Government is a "Jewish-Radical Minority." Among others listed as radicals are Postmaster General Jim Farley and Newton D. Baker!

Then there are the reports of the James True Associates who issue "Industrial Control" reports from Washington. This is an anti-New Deal, anti-Jewish, anti-radical "confidential" news report service. The report for January 4th of this year advertised for sale a pamphlet written by one Col. E. M. Hadley called "The Rape of the Republic," being an account of "the sinister history of the amazing progress of the New Deal." This is significant in showing the close connection between the various fascist organizations, as the pamphlet is published in Chicago by the notoriously fascistic Paul Reveres.

William Randolph Hearst enters the picture here, for along with all his other fascist propaganda are reprints of two Hearst editorials by John B. Trevor in the *New York American*. These editorials are to the effect that the New Deal is "taxing America into Communism." And praising Mr. Hearst and the *American* is the fascist Rev. T. J. Easley of Brooklyn who says, "It seems to me that you are the only newspaper in New York that dares to expose the work of the Communists. Keep up the good work."

Finally among the propaganda recently distributed in California are such miscellaneous materials as "Communism Without a Mask" a vituperative anti-Jewish, anti-Russian document issued by the Friends of New Germany, and still broadcast although the organization has changed its name; "The Jewish Victory at Berne" in which the Christian Aryan Protection League of London, England asserts that the court which declared the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" to be forgeries by anti-Jewish persons was controlled by Jews and evidence suppressed in order to arrive at the verdict obtained; and advertisements for such books as "The Innocents' Clubs" which purports to expose Communist organizations in England, "America's Ju-Deal," which "lambasts the New Deal as a Communist-Jewish deal," and "The Whited Sepulchre," being "an authentic account of church persecutions in Russia."

Nazi propaganda is for sale at the Aloha Book Shop, 26 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco, and at the Aryan Bookstore, 634 West Fifteenth Street, Los Angeles, headquarters of the Friends of New Germany.

III

Various American fascist organizations are still active in California. There is the California American Nationalist Party which is an American front for the Friends of New Germany. Last Fall this organization sneaked an anti-Semitic proclamation into copies of the *Los Angeles Times*. Carey McWilliams tells the story in a pamphlet "It CAN Happen Here," which can be obtained for five cents from the American League Against War and Fascism, 1506 North Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles.

There is the Reverend Martin Luther Thomas' American Christian Defenders. The Reverend Thomas broadcasts from the Little Church by the Highway of Life in Los Angeles his message that Felix Frankfurter aided the Russian Revolution! Then there are the Homesteaders of Los Angeles; and Mr. Kullgren who publishes the anti-Semitic *Beacon Light* at Atascadero, California. All go to make up the insane and dangerous fascist and Nazi front in California and in America.

IV

Our purpose in recounting Nazi activity in California has not been to present a sensational expose. Obviously, this could not be the case in view of the fact that a good deal of this information is generally known. But we wish to emphasize the fact that this propaganda is recent in nature and indicates that the fascist menace, using anti-Semitic bait to divert attention from the major attack to be made on all labor and progressive forces, is ever present and not to be minimized. Particularly is this true of California where fascist groups find fertile soil for their activity. Vigilantes, who are exactly the same in the interests they represent and the terroristic devices they employ as the Nazi Brown Shirts, have been constantly active in California since and before the 1934 strike.

Fortune magazine in its February issue carried an article "Jews in America" and concluded that there was no danger of fascism in America because the Jews did not really control our economic life. Wealthy Jews in America are constantly soft pedalling the anti-Semitic Nazi activities going on in this country. The reason given is that this kind of policy will not antagonize Jewish enemies and will give them no provocation to attack the Jews. Both of these positions overlook the important factor that nothing the Jews may say or do, or what they are or are not will have anything to do with whether fascism comes to rule America. Germany should be the answer to even the least observant.

And the claim made by such as *Fortune* that fascist organizations have become impotent in recent months cannot stand up against such developments as the Black Legion, which numbers thousands of members and reaches into important places. The truth is that the strength of organized forces in this country is not known. The solution therefore is not to dismiss the fascist danger. Progressive forces, labor, and racial and religious minorities must be constantly on guard to avert fascism in America. Particularly is vigilance necessary in California, for if fascism wins in this country every factor indicates that California is the state where it will come first and most viciously.

All anti-fascist forces must organize and unite!

SHELVES OF REVOLT

●
JAY F. OTIS

THE New York *Saturday Review of Literature* some time ago published an article by Louis Adamic on proletarian literature and its readers (or rather its purchasers). Among other things Mr. Adamic concluded that workers do not buy and read proletarian novels, but that many lower middle class people do. This conclusion appears to be only partially correct, in the light of a recent investigation of the records of library borrowers by this writer in a large western library.

Mr. Adamic states that "the proletariat" doesn't read much of anything, much less "proletarian" novels. Quite true! But neither does the lower middle class, or the upper middle class. Americans, as a group, simply don't read anything to speak of beyond the headlines of their daily newspapers. Librarians are all too sadly aware of these dismal facts. Where Mr. Adamic errs is in leaving his readers with the belief that "proletarians" do not read. This is erroneous. The "proletariat," as a class (like all other classes), does not read proletarian literature. But if fair samplings of library records tell the truth—and there is nothing to indicate that they don't—the bulk of the public that reads "proletarian" fiction is composed of "proletarians." As to the purchase of proletarian novels, which Mr. Adamic seems to take as his criterion of reading interest (all the speaking to the contrary in one part of his article)—no one is buying many novels nowadays, least of all those scarcely able to get enough to eat. It is a question of bread before books.

A random list of borrowers was chosen from the records of the following twelve "proletarian" novels: Martin Anderson Nexø, "Pelle the Conqueror"; Langston Hughes, "The Ways of White Folks"; Albert Halper, "The Foundry"; Olive Dargan, "Call Home the Heart"; Josephine Herbst, "The Executioner Awaits"; Michael Gold, "Jews Without Money"; Louis Colman, "Lumber"; Waller, "Flamstead Quarries"; Mary Heaton Vorse, "Strike"; Maxim Gorky, "Bystander"; Gorky, "Mother"; and Gladkov, "Cement."

Three of these are not recent proletarian novels, and are included in the list partly because of the restricted amount of material available. Hughes' book is, of course, short stories. Gold's book is a novelized autobiography and therefore not inadmissible.

The records of 234 borrowers of these 12 books give us an interesting cross-section of the library reading public. As is true with all fiction reading, housewives and students are the two largest groups, with 63 and 41 borrowers, respectively. These are closely followed by the unemployed workers (37), office workers (27), unskilled workers (27) skilled workers (25), sales people (15), and teachers (9). About on a par with the teachers are groups: "other professionals," librarians, and business men. Artists and retired men show up as a mere "trace."

Both the housewives and the students, because they are largely in lower middle class and working class homes, tip the balance of occupational representation even more strongly on the side of working class readers. One surprising fact is that the skilled and unskilled workers rank so high in the list, because, on the whole, workers are less inclined to borrow books than people of the lower middle class.

With the students separated according to sex and educa-

tional level we have the following ranking for all groups: housewives, unemployed, office workers, unskilled workers, skilled workers, high school boys, sales people, teachers, "other professionals," university boys, librarians, business men, university girls, high school girls, artists, and retired men.

The classification "office workers" include stenographers and other clerical workers and a few bookkeepers. "Other professionals" include those other than teachers and librarians, largely engineers. This scheme seemed to provide the most logical classification of social and economic interests, which are, after all, the most potent interests of the vast majority of the people.

So it would seem that Mr. Adamic's dictum as to the lack of interest in proletarian fiction on the part of proletarians must be considerably revised. Workers do not stand first, but they stand well toward the top. In one list the unemployed, the "white collar proletariat," unskilled workers, and skilled workers hold places 2, 3, 4, and 5, and in the other, 3, 4, 5, and 6. These four groups account for half of the 234 borrowers in the list. Together with the 15 sales people (many of whom are also rapidly becoming "proletarianized") they constitute 56 per cent of the total. The number of unemployed borrowing proletarian fiction may be even greater than the records indicate, for a great many library patrons are very reluctant to admit the fact when unemployment overtakes them; as a result of the great American dream, they often take the results of technological and cyclical unemployment to be merely some inexplicable short-coming of their own, some inherent personal deficiency for which they should feel shame. In times like these there is no question about workers' buying books; Mr. Adamic seems to forget this point. But there is also no question about the use of the public libraries by workers seeking fiction; and this too Mr. Adamic seems to forget.

For the group as a whole, several other interesting generalizations can be made. There are more male readers of proletarian fiction than females, although there are a few more women than men. This seeming paradox is caused by the preponderance of masculine readers among the students.

A few Japanese and other "non-Nordic" names appear in the list, but they are very scattering due to the high percentage of native born people in the area served by the library.

In the case of novels whose titles are especially indicative of a special "masculine" content and appeal, the preponderance of males among the readers is noticeable, with students and all other groups. The readers of Colman's "Lumber" are an exception to the rule.

The forty-five readers of Langston Hughes' "The Ways of White Folks" are an interesting group. Seventeen are male and 28 are female, which would seem to indicate a stronger interest in the "Negro problem" on the part of the women than the men. The largest group is that of the housewives (17), followed by the unemployed (11), students (5), office workers (4), skilled workers (4), and librarians (3).

Housewives, office workers, and skilled workers are the chief readers of Albert Halper's "The Foundry." Housewives and unemployed lead the list for Herbst's "The Executioner Awaits"; office workers with Gold's "Jews Without Money"; housewives, unemployed, and unskilled, for Colman's "Lum-

ber"; unskilled workers, unemployed, and housewives, for Vorse's "Strike" (16 men and 4 women); housewives, for Gorky's "Mother"; and students, office workers, housewives, and salesmen, for "Pelle the Conqueror."

The students, like the housewives, are a highly distinctive group. Both groups probably top the list of readers because the nature of their work affords them the leisure time so necessary for systematic reading. The housewives have the necessary time from the nature of their work; the students have both the time and the exploratory zeal of youth. The housewives (63) comprise 27 per cent of the total; the students for 17½ per cent of the total; and together they account for 44½ per cent of the total. University boys make up 4 per cent of the total; university girls 3 per cent; high school boys 8 per cent; and high school girls 2½ per cent.

From the available data on the registration cards of 19 students, we glean that the parents of 5 are business men, 5 are skilled workers, 8 are unskilled workers, and one is unemployed. Thus it is seen that proletarian homes predominate, with a fair number of lower middle class homes. The parental occupational groups were as follows: store clerk, laborer (2), restaurant owner, mining broker, street car motorman, electrician, barber, dressmaker, apartment house caretaker, saw-filer, stenographer, fur merchant, importer, coffee shop manager, realtor, truck driver, unemployed, musician, and importer.

An interesting subdivision of proletarian literature is that comprising Soviet fiction. A point of difference between the latter and the entire group of novels under examination is that the percentages of both "male" and "men" readers (inclusive of students, respectively) are somewhat higher for Soviet fiction than for proletarian fiction as a whole. This seems to show that men, as a whole, are somewhat more interested in the entire field of proletarian fiction than are the women. In other respects the readers of Soviet novels register the same as for proletarian fiction as a whole—with high school students surpassing university students, and high school boys and university girls surpassing high school girls and university boys. Then come (third) the unemployed, skilled workers, unskilled workers, and office workers. Then teachers. Few others register an interest.

Three groups conspicuous for their absence of interest in proletarian fiction are the doctors, lawyers, and ministers. But, in part, this is balanced by the wives of doctors and lawyers.

In this study it was regrettable that the sampling of books was not able to include more of the widely recognized successes in the field, such as William Rollins' "The Shadow Before," Robert Cantwell's "The Land of Plenty," and Jack Conroy's "The Disinherited."

There were several imponderables in connection with the study. There was no way of determining how many housewives took home books for their husbands or how many borrowed books were read incidentally by husbands and other members of the household. It was also impossible to determine the reactions of readers to the different books read. How many liked them? How many didn't? How many were luke-warm? Such interesting and valuable facts were not ascertainable. It may be true, as Mr. Adamic has said, that "non-radical workers, when they chance to read proletarian novels and stories, react unfavorably to exaggerated descriptions of social evils and become unfriendly to not only such writing but to radicalism . . ." There is no readily available way of measuring the reactions, although the very con-

siderable popularity achieved by the books of Josephine Herbst and Langston Hughes, to name but two, would seem to indicate that the reading public fails to justify Mr. Adamic's fears.

Another moot question is that of how many readers don't know what they are getting when they get it. There is no statistical data to warrant a statement, but the writer believes that the number of such readers is not high. Most readers have a good idea of what they are getting before they go to the trouble of lugging it home. To what extent does unemployment lead to the reading of proletarian novels? That is another moot point.

The facts seem amply to warrant the statement that proletarians do read proletarian literature. Housewives, students, skilled and unskilled workers, and the white-collar proletariat all rank high on the list. The teachers are also beginning to show a noticeable interest.

NE EXEAT

HILDEGARDE FLANNER

That is his castle, is an upland swan,
Sits fast upon San Simeon's floating height.
The ocean roams and sparkles far below,
And western summers ripen within sight.
His terraces lap light, his towers
Hold treasures rich as history to burst,
And pools reflect the bosom to the marble, and
You must not mention death to Mr. Hearst.

Not that, upon the wetted tongue, never
That that, o word that even babies must
In their pink way accept when cradles cool
And early snow snows down the little fist.
A word to gnats and midges known at least
In some faint shaking of the blood and cell,
As word to eagle known and lamb alike
Taking to heart the sharpened syllable.
That word of terror breasted by soft bird
Who swoons into the snake, her clammy hiss:
Man's weeping word, ever the quickest to
Fashion compassion,—no mention of this.

But life, all life. See fountain and see pillar,
See how my castle has begotten more chateaux,
See galleries and vistas medieval,
See the full-bottomed and resplendent rose.
And hangs the gathering ghost upon the tomb?
Headlines for death if popes and bankers die.
And obit daily? Common dust lies down
In lower cases, but it is not I.

And at San Simeon on lips baroque
There stays a marble smile, unchallenged youth,
Carved long ago by men who laid, who lost
Their bones away by the long bones of truth.

LABOR NOTES

JOHN BOND

REFERENDUM: The results of the recent coastwise referendum held by the Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast are now available. The eight constitutional amendments and four propositions placed before the membership received approval.

To take care of objections by International unions the Federation amended its constitution to declare that the Federation recognizes the fullest autonomy of each affiliate in the government of its internal affairs, and that nothing in the Federation constitution "shall be construed as being in conflict with the constitution of the A. F. of L., or the constitution of any organization affiliated with the Maritime Federation of the Pacific."

Other constitutional amendments passed by the membership provide for keeping of more accurate records; a per capita tax of five cents; a program of control over the management and policy of the "Voice of the Federation," its official organ; a new method of filing resolutions; expense vouchers for Federation officials; and the use of the referendum as a definite and continuous policy in all actions to be taken by the Federation.

By a vote of 22,347 to 13,925, May 30th is set aside as the official memorial day to be observed in commemoration of the men who lost their lives in the 1934 strike. By another huge majority the Federation voted a one hour "stoppage of work" in protest against the frame-up of the eight members of the Federation imprisoned as a result of trumped-up charges in Modesto growing out of the 1935 Oil Tanker strike.

Of great importance was the Federation's action, approved by over two to one, providing an assessment of five cents per member, per month, the funds so raised to be used for the specific purpose of assisting the Maritime Federation of the Gulf Coast. The Pacific Coast thus extends its support to the Gulf Coast to the tune of over \$16,000 per month. This is effective solidarity.

Considering possibilities of what might occur in September, approval of the following proposition 30,175 to 6,097 is of extreme significance:

"Any major action taken by an organization involving members of other organizations to the extent of forcing them off the job, must be in strict accordance with the provisions of the Maritime Federation constitution, before such action is recognized by the Federation."

This means that all disputes that may lead to a strike must be placed in the hands of the Federation, and that before strike action can be taken the entire membership of the Federation must vote on such action.

Over 35,000 votes were cast in the election.

VICTORY IN STEEL: More than five thousand employees of the Wheeling Steel Corporation in Portsmouth, Ohio, returned to work after 52 days on the picket line. Gaining complete recognition of the union and with the company agreeing to take back all men, the struggle marks a decisive victory for the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Negotiations to establish wages and conditions are now going on.

The strike was bitterly fought. Attempting to break the strike, the company before the final settlement issued false reports that the men had returned to work. Balked, however, by the Committee on Industrial Organization, the steel workers held firm, and gained the first important victory in steel.

ANALYSIS: The final election returns of the I. L. A., Pacific Coast District, are now available. Election of Harry Bridges to the presidency of the District was a remarkable victory. Of a total of 11,121 votes cast for president, Bridges polled 8,381; over 75 per cent of the ballots marked.

The returns by ports show Bridges won a victory in every major port. In Portland, home town of Cliff Thurston, the opposition candidate, the vote favored Bridges 400 to 353. In San Francisco, in all I. L. A. locals, Bridges polled 3,495 votes, Thurston, 216.

The results of the election ought to settle once and for all that Bridges is the choice of the longshoremen on this Coast.

TENANT FARMERS: Having made definite gains, the Southern Tenant Farmers Union announced the end of the strike among tenant farmers, share-croppers and farm laborers in Eastern Arkansas. Replete with violence and floggings, the struggle of these workers started a Federal investigation of the concerted attempts to deprive citizens of their civil rights by terrorism.

Over a wide area an average wage of \$1 a day for labor was established. In some counties the union won \$1.25 for a ten-hour day. For the first time in the history of the union contracts were signed with smaller landowners.

The Executive Council of the Union announced "the strike is only the beginning of the struggle of the disinherited to come into their own."

BUILDING FENCES: Last week's issue of *Time* magazine carries a full-page advertisement of the United States Steel, urging installation of "Cyclone Fences" for "Sure protection—now! from trespassers, mobs, thieves." The ad shows a group of men battling some cops in front of a Cyclone fence. Though not labelled, the struggle is very reminiscent of encounters between pickets and police. In fact, if the cut is compared with the pictures shown a few pages later, of the RCA strikers in Camden, New Jersey, fighting police, the similarity is striking.

U. S. Steel gives the assurance that it has big stocks of these fences "on hand in conveniently located warehouses all over the country."

U. S. Steel does not say, however, that they have installed Cyclone Fences around their plants. Maybe steel workers are not considered "lawless mobs and hoodlums" by Mr. Grace. We wonder.

GLOSSARY: Labor's love for efficiency experts and personell managers is well reflected in the following gem:

"The typical efficiency expert is a man past middle life; spare; wrinkled; intelligent; cold; passive; non-committal.

"Like a codfish, polite in contact but at the same time unresponsive; cool, calm and damnably composed as a concrete post or plaster-of-paris cast.

"A human petrification with a heart of feldspar and without charm or the friendly germ; minus bowels, passion or a sense of humor.

"Happily, they rarely reproduce, and all of them finally go to hell."

HOLLYWOOD WEEK

(Exclusive to PACIFIC WEEKLY)

LOUIS NORDEN

NEW FILMS: Emil Jannings, once top ranking international star, is to play the title role of "Bismark" in Nazi-controlled Berlin Syndikat film . . . Harold Lloyd after the success of "The Milky Way" which turned in a profit despite its \$1,500,000 cost, has signed a new contract to make another for Paramount . . . "Rembrandt" finally went into production at the English Denham studios with Charles Laughton in the title role and a supporting cast that includes Gertrude Lawrence and Elsa Lanchester . . . Pola Negri is now making a Nazi propaganda film, "Moscow-Shanghai," for Neubabelsberg-Berlin, directed by Paul Wegener . . . Enrico Chavez has arrived in Hollywood from Mexico City with a print of "Redes," Mexican labor film, started by "two Americans," but taken over and completed by Chavez under a government subsidy. Could this, by any chance, be the Paul Strand film, completed more than a year ago, and never released? . . . Joris Ivens, ("Borinage," "New Earth"), is en route to New York to make a three-reel sound film on the American Negro. It will include music . . . Romney Brent will be Jessie Matthews' new leading man in GB's forthcoming "Head Over Heels," with music by Gordon and Revel . . . and, at the same studios, George Arliss has started work in "The Nelson Touch" . . . James Cagney's first picture under his new Grand National contract will be "Master Mind," from a *Saturday Evening Post* original by Leonard Lee . . . New Soviet pictures you will be seeing during the next month or two: "Nightingale," first U. S. S. R. color film, directed by Nicholas Ekk will open at Los Angeles on September 1st. It will then go on to San Francisco. But, booked into the Grand International Theater during the next few weeks will be "Seven Brave Men" and "Party Ticket" . . . During the winter, you will see Amkino's release of "Der Kampf," (The Struggle), made and acted entirely by German refugees in Russia.

PERSONALS: In several weeks, Hearst will be on his way to Europe aboard a liner on which he has booked passage for 17 guests and attendants . . . In several weeks, Marion Davies will be on her way to Europe aboard a liner on which W. R. Hearst has booked passage . . . Meanwhile the heat in New York is bothering the old boy and he has taken a houseboat until the liner leaves . . . Before Marion left, dear old Louella Parsons threw a big shindig for the star of "Cain and Mabel." Her next, by the way, is to be "Twelfth Night" and, after that opus, Papa Hearst hopes to get the Capra-Riskin combination away from Harry Cohn of Columbia, long enough to give Marion the good picture she has needed since she started making films . . . The Dupont family (who sell munitions, contribute to the Liberty League and love Fascism) have E. J. Matthews, their personal representative, snooping around Hollywood to lay the groundwork for the formation of a new independent film company . . . Marlene Dietrich, who now has a two room suite (with bath) for her personal dressing room on the Paramount lot, has demanded a four-room suite, else she will not return.

WRITERS' SPLIT (Continued): New evidence that producer-fostered *Screen Playwrights, Inc.* is an undemocratic

organization, under definite control of personally ambitious opportunist "yes-men" with which Hollywood abounds, came this week when all-powerful Board of Directors set up committee to draw up and negotiate code of practice for writers with major studios. No membership meeting preceded resolution nor was survey of members' grievances taken. Committee consists of founders and members of Board of organization. Meanwhile *Author's League of America, Inc.* into which *Screen Writers' Guild* has merged, applied for California charter of incorporation. Though step has no on-surface significance, League members wonder whether California charter will permit of greater autonomy of local writers' section.

The question is pertinent today with the realization that tactics of Guild leadership during recent controversy might not have been well-advised. The current National trend of labor is toward industrial organization rather than by crafts. Question now asked by Guild members: Why did not Guild officers work towards greater co-operation with writers, directors and technical unions in film industry rather than toward amalgamation with other craft unions? Membership in the Authors' League has prestige element, it is admitted, but even loyal Guild members now believe that such membership should have been completely autonomous, on prestige basis only, permitting local officers to work toward industrial alignment.



PREREQUISITES FOR ACTING . . . "Extra work is precarious, casual and irregular," recently warned Hollywood's Central Casting Agency, announcing that there are twenty times as many people listed as can be used. "Long experience in theatre or screen work cannot be admitted," it continues, "as a principal reason for employment as an extra. Physical type, wardrobe and not talent, are the principal requirements."

SILENCE IS GOLDEN . . . BUT TO WHOM? When the studio "closed shop" agreement was signed in March between the producers and the heads of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees (I.A.T.S.E.) and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (I.B.E.W.),

the International chieftains agreed that no meetings of the rank and file would be held for one year, thus automatically stopping, it was hoped, rank and file discussion and analysis of the agreement.

That rank and file groups are now forming is well-known to union heads. Thus, this week, George Browne, I.A.T.S.E. president, took steps to insure his domination. Local union offices (with the exception of that of the studio mechanics which will continue to operate for transaction only of day-to-day business) were closed this week and all offices amalgamated in new quarters under the direction of two of Browne's henchmen, William Bioff who will supervise studio activities, and Harlan Holmden who will head office operation. The move supplants locally-elected studio heads and consolidates Browne's authority.

CONTRAST: In contrast with the manner in which the Screen Playwrights, Inc. are analyzing members' problems and drawing up code of practice, is this week's activity of the Screen Directors' Guild. Complete survey of the problems of individual members is to be made. The results of the survey will be segregated into groups and only then will an attempt be made to draw general conclusions and to draw up demands that will make recommendations for specific changes most widely needed. With 150 members, comprising the most important directors in the industry, the Guild is ready for a membership drive that will sign up virtually all directors at both major and independent studios.

OFFICIAL RADIO FIGURES: Total income for all radio stations (networks and independents) during 1935 was \$86,492,653, according to official figures released this week by the U. S. Department of Commerce. Of this all but \$6,685,110 (earned by artists' bureaus) was for the sale of radio time.

Of this total sum, only \$26,911,391 was paid to the total of 14,561 persons employed, an average weekly salary per person of \$35. But, since this total payroll includes all employees (executives like William S. Paley and David Sarnoff,

who receive millions included), the average income of salaried personnel is far below even the \$35 figure.

Additional Department of Commerce statistics (impossible on the basis of their own general figures):

Weekly salary of average full-time employee . . .	\$38
Weekly salary of average full-time network employee . . .	53
Average full-time network technician	60
Average artists	91
Average office and clerical workers	39

Many questions can be asked of the Department of Commerce on the basis of that report. What is the average salary of the employed worker, if the salaries and bonuses of executives are first deducted? What is the average income of the part-time worker of which the radio industry has many? What are the real wages of the average employee during 1935 as compared with 1934?

(NOTE: During the last thirty weeks, readers of "Hollywood-Week" may have noticed a tremendous increase in the amount of foreign news. Not without foundation, the inclusion of this news has been deliberate, for the economics of motion pictures are international. So, therefore, must be its news. The above column, itself, reflects several marked economic factors: The growing determination of foreign (England, France, Russia) studios, recovered from their initial technical imperfections, to contest the world market with Hollywood and the dropping off of Hollywood's foreign trade; the closing of other foreign markets (Germany, Italy, etc.) due to nationalism, Fascist censorship; the increasing demands by foreign countries that Hollywood produce under the "quota system," a specified number of pictures in their countries depending upon the number imported: the beginning of new battles to create film monopolies which will wipe out this foreign competition (as evidenced by the 20th Century-Fox, Loews, Inc. and Gaumont-British deal); the growing demand for inner studio economics which can only result in lowered wages for all classes of workers (technical and creative as well) and generally intensified production. As this column has long pointed out, the condition of the world market today demands of producers a fight to the finish for that market or a curtailment of production and production expense. This may be accomplished by mergers (still entirely possible for Lehman Brothers, large Wall Street banking house, holds large interests in three major studios). No matter how the financial geniuses solve the problem, however, Hollywood labor and the labor involved in selling and distributing pictures and the labor involved in exhibiting pictures and the labor involved in advertising pictures—all these and many other categories of American labor will bear the brunt of the burden. The only solution to the problem is organization under militant rank and file control.)

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

CHARLOTTE HAYES is a journalist who worked on the "Kansas City Star."

HERBERT RESNER, graduate of the University of California, is a lawyer and journalist in San Francisco.

JAY F. OTIS regrets he is not in the Biographies folder.

LOUIS NORDEN is a film critic in Hollywood.

HILDEGARDE FLANNER is a California poet living in Altadena who contributes to many national magazines.

HARRY STEINMETZ is professor of philosophy at San Diego State Teachers College and was one of the progressive members of the San Diego Labor Council. He lived for some years in the Philippines.

MERLE NANCE is a graduate in English of the University of California and is at present working on her Ph. D.

DR. R. A. KOCHER did research work at John Hopkins Medical School, the Hooper Foundation and at Munich and Leipzig; he was Director of the Grace Deere Velie Metabolic Clinic in Carmel.

VIRGINIA LYON is a graduate of Mills College, a former teaching fellow in Philosophy at the University of California, Berkeley.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON is a lecturer and research worker in San Francisco.

BARTH CARPENTER is a young poet in Berkeley.

PHIL McCANN did a stretch in San Quentin and has recently completed his memoirs, "America Breeds Criminals."

COMING!

STORY OF A STRIKE

By Alice Newham

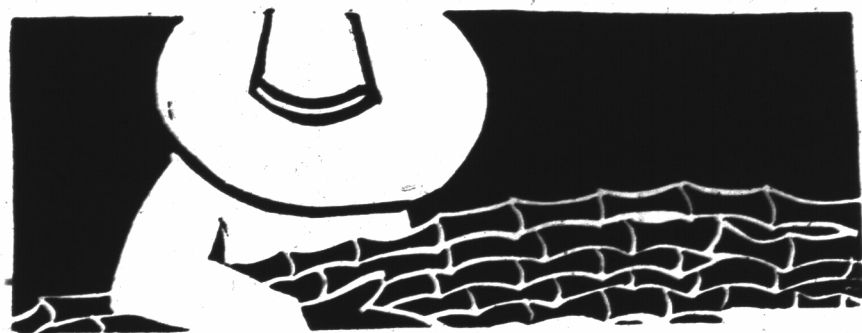
FASCISM IN THE JUDICIARY

UP THE LADDER OF SUCCESS. An article dealing with the problem of the relation between Fame and Social Origin

Reviews of Stephen Vincent Benet's THE BURNING CITY
By Sara Bard Field

Carl Sandburg's YES THE PEOPLE by George P. West

E. T.'s INTIMATE MEMORIES, Memoirs of D. H. Lawrence
By Una Jeffers



FILIPINO LIBERTY—FOR WHAT? HARRY STEINMETZ

WE ACQUIRED the Philippines as an accident of war, but "Even today it still seems a trifle illogical that the United States should have begun the liberation of Cuba by attacking the Spanish warships in Manila bay, for in their enfeebled condition . . . it was little more than the organized and ruthless slaughter of a relatively helpless foe," and Professor Kirk* proves up to the hilt that Theodore Roosevelt, then assistant secretary of the navy, with the aid of President McKinley and Senator Lodge, planned and organized the slaughter. The president gave the imperialist game away when he said, "Incidental to our tenure in the Philippines is the commercial opportunity to which American statesmanship cannot be indifferent."

Republican betrayal of a nation's honor was blackest, however, in dealing with the unappreciative natives, in civilizing them with a Krag (rifle). Since in all probability Aquinaldo and his friends would have succeeded in their insurrection against Spain, it is not strange that they felt keenly the duplicity of Dewey. Kirk does not weigh the revolutionary force, nor appraise the incipient civilization of the Islands which Spain destroyed, nor—while mentioning omissions—the imperialist push of Hearst, the tremendous hold of the Catholic church, and the extensivity of mineral deposits—but in most ways this is an excellent book, particularly in data and expression.

That we have treated the Filipino with considerable decency is a peculiarity of conflicting economic forces in this country and of democratic intention and some brave idealism on the part of individual American emissaries. That we have, can easiest be shown in economic terms. During the last decade, these annual figures are approximate:

Favorable P. I. trade balance with U. S.	\$31,000,000
Unfavorable balance with other countries	\$16,000,000
Net favorable trade balance of P. I.	\$15,000,000

An economy built to achieve this is now threatened with destruction by the terms of independence imposed by sugar beet producers, dairy organizations, Cuban and Hawaiian cane sugar interests, cotton-seed crushers associations, and such patriots. As we took the islands in a fury of Republican idealistic regard for the little brown brother as the white man's burden, so we are releasing them in a sea of Democratic pietistic regard for self-determination and international individualism.

Philippine export trade is geared and canalized into American requirements; during the next ten years we have promised to ruin it through processing, import and export taxes and a quota of sugar that will break a government which depends upon it to the extent of 60 per cent of revenue. A few other significant facts:

Foreigners virtually monopolize business in the islands; American investments total 250 million dollars, and the islands are seriously debtor in capital investments; insurance and shipping are largely foreign-owned. The government

balances its budget at a low figure, and the Quezon-McArthur-Harrison triumvirate are bound to sacrifice public education for militarization. The new constitution sets up a highly centralized democracy in a country without a middle class. The political outlook can be, of course, no more cheerful than the economic.

The threat of Japan is real; how long she will wait is impossible to say. There are innumerable reasons and significant indications. In the meantime if the Democratic scuttling policy is modified, a strong but not too rough government might muddle along for a generation. Such a government as has been fabricated by and for the Filipinos depends for success upon the ability and intention of leaders and the preparation and mood of the mass. With these questions Kirk does not deal adequately. It is significant, however, that some Filipinos believe that soon, for the first time in 415 years, class interest, under the guidance of current Marxist thought, will have a chance to rise above tribal, religious, and foreign-imposed differences, that class cohesion is the only logical basis of unity and self-preservation for their people.

IMPERIAL ROME UP-TO-DATE

FREEDOM, FAREWELL, by Phyllis Bentley. (Macmillan Company) \$2.50

PHYLLIS BENTLEY thumbs her nose at time and makes a novel about Imperial Rome in Caesar's day as "modern," as pertinent to our age as today's newspaper. Because she takes as the dominant theme Liberty, one that is constantly being played upon in our society, and because she refuses to be awed by the illustrious names of Caesar, Cato, Cicero, and others, she has accomplished the almost unbelievable feat of making an historical novel lively, moving and significant.

Whatever else it may have been, life among the dallying Caesars was never dull. Between the inauspicious beginning of the book where our first glimpse is of Caius Julius Caesar fleeing in the rain because he has dared oppose the oppressor Sulla, and the last page where we are left with his nephew, Octavius Caesar, dictating an even more oppressive rule than had Sulla, is the exciting story of the disintegration of the Roman Republic. The author's descriptions of the maneuverings of the two political parties—the Optimates and the Popular Party—the indecisions and filibusterings of the Senate, the influence of demagoguery quickly won and as quickly lost, need no reading between the lines to make a modern parallel. Greed, stupidity, and the disheartening weariness from too much war play their part in Rome's farewell to freedom. And the individual tragedy of Caesar himself is but a recapitulation in microcosm of the inevitable decay, the welt-schmerz of a people that compromise, that forego the early, young ideals of integrity, justice and freedom for a present, ephemeral and by comparison cheap glory of personal aggrandizement and power.

The piquancy of the author's characterization lies in the fact that those glorious, woodenly heroic figures we have all

THE YEAR BETWEEN

Too late now
To regret.
Too soon now
To forget.
This is the year between . . .
After regretting,
Before forgetting,
Oh lonely year between . . .

BARTH CARPENTER

*PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE, by Grayson Kirk (Farrar and Rinehart) \$2.50

read about in our Latin grammars and histories are shrunk to ordinary size, so that we see them eye to eye, not from the distorting perspective of historical eulogy. There is Pompey, slow-witted, well-meaning, unbelievably ordinary and the darling of the people; Cato, the Stoic, driving everybody crazy by his constant puritanical harpings on the need for austere living and adherence to old traditions; Cicero, whose eloquence not only spellbound his audiences but himself as well; Anthony, fighter, drinker, sensualist, wit and urbanity were as strong factors in his rise to power as his superb generalship and ability to command the loyalty and respect of his troops.

"The history of past centuries ought to be the instructress of the present . . . the history of Caesar and of Roman Imperialism is in truth a more bitter censure of modern autocracy than could be written by the hand of man," wrote Mommsen, famous historian. Although it is a sweet-tempered book, "Freedom, Farewell!" by its very subject matter does contain that censure, and mirrors from past history present dangers. Ancient Rome's ghost walks and reminds us of the ignominious death that comes to people that allow freedom to be wrested from them.

MERLE NANCE

MAKING MEN

OUT OF THE NIGHT: A Biologist's View of the Future by H. J. Muller. Professor of Zoology, University of Texas. (New York: Vanguard Press). \$1.50. 127 pages.

THE author of this small but amazing book is one of the world's leading geneticists. He startled the scientific world in 1926 by his announcement of successful experiments in the production of artificial mutations in the fruit fly. He had jolted the chromosomes of *Drosophyla*, he had increased the mutation rate one hundred and fifty times, and correspondingly speeded up, artificially, the evolutionary process. He has been on leave of absence for several years, acting as senior geneticist at the Institute of Genetics, Moscow.

The title of this book carries the implication that humanity is emerging from the darkness of ignorance as to the mechanism of human evolution and is now in a position to direct the course of its own future evolution. Man has not improved his evolutionary status since the stone age. Physically, he has even retrogressed. This has been inevitable in a society where man has interfered with those natural forces in the environment which remove the unfit. If allowed to continue such a system, man faces the gloomy prospect of ultimate complete deterioration and extinction. Muller comes to the rescue with an optimistic plan for human betterment through a program of controlled eugenics. Eugenics, he points out, has been practically limited in its present methods and outlook to imposing some slight restrictions on the numbers of the most grossly defective; is powerless to work any positive change for the good, and, "has become a hopelessly perverted movement." The only prospect for real racial improvement is one which can result from breeding extensively from the best human types. It is pointed out that a very exceptional man can furnish enough male gametes to fertilize as many as fifty thousand human ova. Modern research has already removed the technical difficulties in the way of artificial insemination. Since it is often difficult during a man's lifetime to evaluate his exceptional qualities it is suggested that a quantity of male seed be set aside for say twenty-five years while the evaluation of a man's worth is being made. Selection should be made, Muller suggests, apart from physical vigor and well being, on two essential qualities, social sense (comradeliness) and intelligence. To become operative, the author makes clear, enlightened economic, social and intellectual changes are necessary.

The program would be utterly unfeasible in a democracy

such as the United States. "Such a system," says Muller, "if it could somehow be put into full effect at once in our country today would undoubtedly lead to a population tomorrow of Billy Sundays, Valentinos, Jack Dempseys, Babe Ruths, even Al Capones." Only in a fully integrated socialist country could enlightened eugenics be practiced, for, where environmental conditions are the same for all, genetic differences would reveal themselves for what they really are. The ideas of the author as to the possibilities of progressive eugenics in an enlightened society are thus expressed: "It would be possible for the majority of the population to become of the innate quality of such men as Lenin, Newton, Leonardo, Pasteur, Beethoven, Omar Khayyam, Pushkin, Sun Yat Sen, Marx . . . or even to possess their varied faculties combined." Science has laid the groundwork and such a picture of future human betterment is based on revolutionary experiments on lower animals already accomplished. "Mankind has a right to the best genes attainable, as well as to the best environment, and eventually our children will blame us for our dereliction if we deliberately failed to take the necessary steps for providing them with the best that was available, squandering their rightful heritage only to feed our heedless egotism."

This book reads like a trip to Mars but is no fairy tale. It is written by an eminent scientist who is convinced that what has been found true for the fruit fly is surely applicable to man. In this he shares the views held by most modern geneticists.

R. A. KOCHER

UNCONVENTIONAL MEMOIRS

MONOGRAM, by G. B. Stern, (New York: Macmillan Company). 1936. \$2.50

MISS STERN promises us an autobiography which is not a conventional one and in order to achieve her end she takes off three times from three objects in her room and tells us about whatever they suggest. And what they suggest is enough to make a book of 293 pages—of uneven interest and uneven style. Perhaps Miss Stern can excuse the unevenness of the interest on the ground of honesty since she hopes that following where association leads will reveal a "King Charles head." A "King Charles head" is her name for one's ultimate obsession. But the unevenness of the style is less easily excused. Miss Stern can turn a phrase when she will and there are several nice turns; but very often she hopelessly involves her sentences in what is apparently an effort to make the obvious difficult. This is particularly evident in the dull passages of the book which are composed largely of pedestrian reflections on psychology. Miss Stern is at her best when she talks about things she has liked—taking "things" broadly enough so that the term excludes only abstract ideas and includes plays, people, incidents, bits of poetry. If you have liked what she has liked, she is very skillful in recreating your liking. The part on the Elsie Dinsmore books is particularly funny.

The "King Charles head" turns out to be "injustice" symbolized for Miss Stern in the Dreyfus case. So far as she is content merely to mark this, and to describe her youthful adult reactions to injustice. And the injustice of the Dreyfus case, seen as a child would see it, typifies the particular kind of injustice to which Miss Stern is sensitive. "No, this thing that might suddenly smash down on you, wrecking art, career, health, love; above all, wrecking coherence and faith and belief in kindness, this thing has no sense in it." This is an aesthetically pleasant injustice; it is not the kind of injustice that creates most of the misery in the world; since most misery is not occasioned by one's having been snatched from comfort, but in having never attained it. In short, it is the kind of

injustice about which we should have expected Miss Stern to be concerned.

VIRGINIA LYON

MUTINEER'S HANDBOOK

THE FLOATING REPUBLIC, by G. E. Manwaring and Bonamy Dobree (Harcourt Brace and Company) \$3.00

THIS is an account of the great British naval mutinies at Spithead and the Nore in 1797, and the Authors state in their conclusions that there are two lessons to be learned from the affairs: "how to conduct a mutiny, and how not to: how to deal with a mutiny, and how to exacerbate the sore." There might be some question concerning the first half of this lesson, since, after all, the question of the best method of conducting organized resistance to oppression is inseparable from the question of purposes and long-run results. The mutiny on the *Potemkin* failed, too, but, as one commentator has pointed out, if there had been no *Potemkin*, there might have been no *Aurora*. Indeed, the Authors themselves observe that it was probably not so much the smoothly conducted and peaceably settled affair at Spithead as the violent and dangerous doings at the Nore that awakened the people of England to the fact that something was very wrong in their Navy.

The second half of the lesson is less disputable. The Admiralty had begun by exhibiting that special combination of senility and malevolence common to High Commands, whether in armies, industry, or college faculties, but when it was clear that the excellent organization at Spithead could neither be bullied nor cajoled, their Lordships apparently really did their best, within the limits of their understanding, to remedy the obvious abuses of which the men complained. To be sure, they were not above trying, along the ways, some of the tricks familiar in all "arbitration" proceedings, but the men could not be fooled. In the end, the Admiralty came round rather handsomely with a general order that all was forgiven and forgotten.

Unfortunately, having done their good deed for that day, their Lordships were not disposed to do another, and even more unfortunately, the organization at the Nore was not so firmly knit; there was not the unanimity of Spithead. Worst of all, perhaps, the leadership was personal, not collective. Richard Parker was President of the Delegates, not so much because he wanted to be or because he had gifts of leadership, but because his learning (he had once been a Midshipman and later a schoolmaster) pushed him forward out of a rank and file which had altogether too much respect for intellectuals. Poor Parker did the best he knew and swung at a yard-arm for it. The moral is so clear that even professional military men couldn't miss it.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON

READER'S NEWS SERVICE

Gives brief reports, appraisals, of important books, as vital subjects. The only sheet that exists for the benefit of the reader alone, and to give him word of real values. R. N. Book Notes is a personal literary service edited by Henry C. Tracy, sent monthly. By mail only. \$1. a year. Address "Reader's News" Mgr. 2104 N. Las Palmas, Hollywood, California.

Established 1934

GROUPS IN ACTION

MOONEY MEETING GREAT SUCCESS

Twelve thousand sat in Civic Auditorium listening to speakers as they denounced Martin Swanson and Charles Fickert for framing Mooney and Billings and called upon all working class organizations to rally behind the defense committee. Heywood Broun was billed as the principal speaker, but failed to arrive. Every speaker was actively connected with a labor organization. A band played "Solidarity" between speeches and telegrams from all parts of the nation were read.

As each telegram was read the applause came. Telegrams were read from William Green, the LaFollettes, Ed Nockles, Governor Olson, Smedley Butler, Waldo Frank, Tom Mann, Earl Browder, and many others. Organizations sent wires, one coming from a steamer bound for Soviet Russia, another from the Mexican Railroad Workers.

A street parade preceded the meeting, the Maritime Federation marchers entering the hall shouting "Free Tom Mooney." George Davis gave a brief history of the case. He predicted another meeting a year from now when Mooney and Billings would be present in person.

Jennie Matyas of the I. L. G. W. U. gave a long talk winding up by asking for and receiving almost \$3000 in donations right from the floor. Finally, the chairman introduced Harry Bridges. The house was a bedlam as everyone stood, cheered, whistled, and many raised their right clenched fist in tribute to the fiery leader of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific. The ovation lasted all of three minutes. It was a fitting tribute to San Francisco's militant and popular labor leader.

"It is up to us to unite to free those two union men" he began, "and unless we do this we are neglecting our work. Mooney and Billings are closely tied in with the struggle of labor especially on the Pacific Coast where the longshoremen have been engaged in a bitter struggle for many years. The history of strikes on the San Francisco waterfront and the Mooney-Billings case are alike, since it was Mooney who faced bitter opposition when he attempted to organize unions at a time when it took lots of guts."

"You cannot stop labor organizations. They will continue as long as we live. In this struggle to release Mooney and Billings we must also remember the Modesto boys who were framed up in practically the same way and who are all still in prison. It took solidarity of labor to win the longshoremen's strike and it will take the same thing to get these two militant workers out of prison."

Phil McCann

VIGOROUS ANTI-HEARST DRIVE

"Before you read your paper read the spectacular inside story of the man who publishes that paper!" is the warning issued by the People's Committee Against Hearst of the New York City Division, American League Against War and Fascism. This Committee has mailed 100,000 postcards to Hearst advertisers and has printed 500,000 leaflets and 50,000 pamphlets in its current drive against this Fascist leader. Over 100 trade unions and A. F. of L. councils are participating.

Among the members of the People's Committee Against Hearst are: Harry Elmer Barnes, Prof. George S. Counts, Prof. Henry P. Fairchild, C. Hartley Grattan, Alfred A. Knopf, Corliss Lamont, Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, Representative Vito Marcantonio, Sen. Louis C. Newell, Lee Simonson, Raymond Gram Swing, Oswald Garrison Villard, Dr. Harry F. Ward, Charles Angoff, Bruce Bliven, Malcolm Cowley, Quincy Howe, Freda Kirchwey, Grace Lumpkin, Ferdinand Lundberg, William Mangold, Bruce Minton, Maxwell Stewart, James Waterman Wise and many others.

Other groups conducting campaigns against Hearst at present are the Philadelphia Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism, the Harlem All-People's Party, the Worker's Alliance, the American Youth Congress, the Trade Union Committee on anti-Labor Legislation, Leagues Against Yellow Journalism at Berkeley, California, and Harvard University, the Christian Youth Conference of North America, representing 71 denominations, and many others. Many national organizations meeting in convention this Spring passed resolutions against the Hearst papers, and many local campaigns are developing.

CLASSIFIED ADS

RATES for these effective classifieds as follows: 40¢ per line; 3 lines for \$1.00; 35¢ for each additional line. 6 insertions: 30¢ per line; 4 lines for \$1.00. Copy deadline is Tuesday for the issue of the following Monday.

A BIT OF OLD MEXICO: Buy your Mexican pottery, glassware, linens and curios at the AZTEC STUDIO SHOP, Carmel, California.

CORRESPONDENCE

Pacific Weekly

Dear Sirs:

While many people today feel the only real party is the Farmer-Labor Party, it is a pity it isn't quicker to seize the opportunity presented by the confusion of the older parties to develop an independent political campaign. Let me cite a case where delay has caused great loss in Oregon.

Peter Zimmerman, who has campaigned for socialist principles under the Republican banner for many years, and who nearly got reelected Governor of Oregon on an independent ticket in 1934, has officially joined with the Lemke bunch, and is starting a Union Party organization in Portland. This is a major casualty for the Farmer-Labor Party movement here. Zimmerman is a sincere progressive, but is disappointed that Farmer-Labor forces have not gotten into the field, in spite of the State Labor Federation and State Grange having declared for that principle.

But there's a good result: this has apparently spurred some of the unions into action. The Farmer-Labor Party Association, which Cole Stevens mistakenly referred to as a "small group of radicals," in your issue of July 13, turns out to be a block in the road. This body consists of old-line labor leaders like Ben Osborne, who is trying to stall action until 1938. A conference to get the ball rolling was held July 19, called by progressive unions.

Portland

Yours, S. M.

CRITICS ANSWER DR. MEIKLEJOHN

If Dr. Meiklejohn thinks, as he says, that he and I have practised "free speech" all our lives, he has not wanted to say some things which I have suppressed. He has no idea how careful I have been as a writer and as a speaker. All through my life I have observed facts which it failed to utter because I felt that our culture, our laws or our public opinion were not prepared to consider them; that I was not free to say. I have some such opinions or observations now. In a word I am not now, and I never have been free. I am a little astonished to hear that Dr. Meiklejohn feels that he has liberty.

Think what we or, at least I, have not said. And think, too, of how unfree those people feel, who know that the cops are free to crack their skull; strikers, for instance. Free speech is a privilege, Dr. Meiklejohn, and when we exercise it we are privileged persons.

Lincoln Steffens

July 15, 1936

Dear Pacific Weekly:

Jesus Christ—what a story that by Tom Kromer! He's spoiled my morning, but it's great. Make the sweet folk who read "Pacific Weekly" suffer like that occasionally. It's good for them.

New York City

K. C.

PACIFIC WEEKLY

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THEY TELL ME . . .

WHEN Chester A. Arthur III, grandson of President Chester Arthur, called on Governor Gene Talmadge recently they got to talking about literature and the literary output of the South. "There's only been one great book published in the last century" said the aimable Governor, "and it's the greatest book of any since the Bible." And he slid it across the table till it fell into Chester Arthur's lap. It was Hitler's "Mein Kampf."

ONCE Lenin was asked what they would do in Russia after the Revolution with all the propagandists. Lenin twinkled and said "Once a propagandist, always a propagandist; you know." Sylvia Pankhurst is bearing this out. When votes for women were won in England she turned Seventh Day Adventist and now, (like other great Englishmen championing a seemingly lost cause) she is editing in London the "New Times and Ethiopian News" devoted to the cause of Haile Selassie. Sylvia Pankhurst's life of her mother, the great feminist Emmeline Pankhurst has just been accepted for Fall publication by Houghton Mifflin. Incidentally it is reported that the feminist movement, like pacifism, has recently had an extraordinary recrudescence in England.

TRANSITION has come to America and the bulk of the contributors are Americans of the younger generation. Their contributions however still maintain the cult of unintelligibility. It would be interesting to know what Gertrude Stein and Ernest Hemingway, who have gone intelligible, think of it now.

THE AUGUST "Champion of Youth," the new monthly for American youth, contains articles on the Rust brothers, on the Young Republicans, on the C. I. O., robber barons, athletes who grow political and sports, fashion and movie features. Contributors include Harvey O'Connor of the Peoples' Press, James Wechsler author of "Revolt on the Campus," Allan Chase, Francis Gorman (who comes out for a Farmer-Labor party), Roger Chase, former editor of the Columbia "Spectator" and many others. John L. Lewis contributes a letter hoping the magazine will make young people more conscious of their economic and political destiny.

MARCIA DAVENPORT, author of "Mozart," whose new novel "Of Lena Geyer" will be published by Charles Scribner's Sons in September sailed on Wednesday, July 15th on the S. S. Normandie for Europe. She will spend the summer at Salzburg and attend the music festival. Marcia Davenport is the daughter of Alma Gluck and step-daughter of Efrem Zimbalist. Alma Gluck is one of the directors of the American-Russian Institute in New York and Zimbalist has two children studying music in the Soviet Union, one in Kiev and one in Moscow.

RANDOM HOUSE announces that in addition to the regular edition, there will be a signed edition of William Faulkner's new novel, "Absalom, Absalom!", limited to 300 copies. Both the trade and the limited editions will include a reproduction of an unusual map, drawn by the author himself, marking the location of important scenes from his novels—"The Sound and the Fury," "Sanctuary," "As I Lay Dying," "Light in August," and "Absalom, Absalom!". The latter is scheduled for publication in October.

NEW THEATRE magazine and New Theatre League announce a \$200 prize play contest for the best one-act script of general social significance. The judges will be Herman Shumlin, John W. Gassner, Robert Garland, Barrett H. Clark, Ben Irwin and George Sklar. The contest closes October 1.

FROM the Critics' Group (P. O. Box 78, Station D, New York) comes the first Marxian interpretation of Shakespeare. It is a 96-page pamphlet written by A. A. Smirnov, Soviet professor and authority on the Elizabethan Theatre, to be released July 26. It was translated under the supervision of Angel Flores.

WHAT NOTS: Jules Romains whose fifth volume of the series "Men of Goodwill" Knopf has just published vacationed in Carmel this week and saw nobody . . . He speaks only French. He has travelled widely though has not yet been in the Soviet Union where he is highly regarded . . . Last Bastille Day he marched in the Peoples' Front parade in Paris for the first time . . . Rachel Field and Richard Halliburton, Charles Erskine Scott Wood and Sara Bard Field are other literary figures who have been in Carmel for the Bach Festival . . . Halliburton was questioning Colonel Wood about his Indian days, perhaps for some colorful background material for his next travelling romance . . . This great old California character, whom a poet once called "slightly immortal" is preparing another series of satires on American life for Vanguard Press.

ELLA WINTER

Made up by Union Labor